day, in the form of a resolution advising the heads

of Departments of the sentiments entertained by

that body upon the subject. The question was

brought up by Mr. Scofield, who offered a resolution

directing the retention in office of eleven maimed

soldiers employed in the doorkeeper's department.

The men were named by the resolution, and

some members intimated that Mr. Scofield

was trying to have his own friends taken care of

and was not anxious about other soldiers holding

and was not anxious about other soldiers holding positions about the House. After a good deal of confusion, Gen. Butler asserted his authority as the new leader of the House, and settled the difficulty by putting through a resolution declaring that officers of the House and all heads of departments, in discharging employés should retain disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows, wives, daughters, mothers and sisters, if competent, but that two members of the same family should not be employed in the same department. Mr. Nesmith raised a laugh by proposing an amendment compelling the people to observe the same rule in electing Congressmen.

THE CONTEST BATWKEN THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISTORY

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE INDIAN PRACE COMMIS-

SIONERS AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The bad feeling existing between the Indian

Peace Commissioners and the Interior Department

seems to be growing worse, and it will not surprise

those conversant with the difficulties if the Commis-

sion appeal to Congress for protection and assist-

ance in their fight against the Indian Rings. It has

already been shown in THE TRIBUNE that the In-

terior Department, presided over sometimes by Mr.

Delano, sometimes by Mr. Cowan, the Assistant Sec-

retary, and sometimes by Mr. Smith, the Solicitor,

has ordered immense sums of money to be paid to

contractors after the claims had been disallowed by

the Commissioners. The amount of vouchers disap-

proved by the Commission in which the Interior

Department set the action aside and paid the money

is \$309,520. Only three vouchers are presented in

which the disapproval of the Commis-

three amount to \$5,697. Mr. Delano decided that

REPRESENTATIVE E. H. ROBERTS ON THE FINANCIAL

QUESTION.

Mr. Ellis H. Roberts made an hour's speech on the

Finances to-day. His position on the Ways and

Means Committee, and his known conservative

views on current financial questions, secured him an

attentive hearing. He courteously criticised Mr.

Dawes's figures and conclusions, and maintained

that the Treasury was in a much better condition

than either Mr. Dawes or Mr. Richardson

had represented. According to Mr. Richard-son's estimates, the receipts for the ensu-

ing fiscal year would not exceed \$271,000,000,

whereas the experience of the past month made it

argued, of inflation, tax meddling, or tariff

THE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEAS-

URES.

Measures to-day agreed on a bill authorizing the

several mints in the United States to coin all gold

and silver bullion into the coin of the country in such

denominations as desired. This action is particu-

larly important to the Pacific coast. The Committee

also agreed to report a bill establishing assay offices

in Chicago, St. Louis, and Helena, Ark. Those in

the two former cities will be established in the cus-

tom-houses, and thus avoid the erection of separate

tom-houses, and thus avoid the erection of separate buildings. A sub-committee was appointed to consider what amendments are necessary to existing laws to provide for a more just system as to the receipt by the Government of abraded coin. The Committee decided that loss from natural abrasion should be borne by the Government, without regard to the percentage of loss; but that in all cases where the loss was greater than one-half per cent of the standard weight, which is now the legal limit, the coins should be submitted to a mint and subjected to a test as to the cause of the abrasion.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Centennial bill in the Senate was debated

during the entire session after the morning hour,

but no vote was reached. At a meeting of the Spe

cial Committee in the House on the subject, the

draft of a bill appropriating three millions in aid of the Centennial was considered, the

discussion turning principally on the point as

discussion turning principally on the point as to how the money, if appropriated, should be disbursed. A majority conceded that money to be given by the General Government ought to be disbursed by a suitable officer of the Government, and not given into the hands of irresponsible State or corporation officers. The sentiment seemed to be in favor of permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to disburse the money. This, of course, should the appropriation be given, means that Supervising Architect Mullett will have the handling of the forced. A sub-committee, Messrs, Hawley of Con-

Architect A sub-committee, Messrs. Hawley of Con-necticut, Geo. F. Hoar, and Standsford of Kentucky, was appointed to consider the subject and report.

REASSEMBLING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met to-day after its recent

vacation. The session was consumed with the de-

ivery of opinions, and it is thought that Tuesday

and Wednesday will be also, as there are thirty-

five to be read. Chief-Justice Waite will not take

his seat until these are all read. The opinions read

THE KANSAS JUDGESHIP.

the Senators and Representatives from that State

Judge Lowe, one of the Representatives, has been

prominent candidate, and Senator Crozier has had

espirations for the office. Both were backed by

The vacancy in the United States Judgeship of

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and

tinkering.

sioners was concurred in, and

## WASHINGTON.

A NEW REPUBLICAN LEADER IN THE HOUSE.

EN. BUTLER ASSUMES THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REPUBLICAN SIDE OF THE HOUSE-A RESOLU-TION CALLING FOR A STATEMENT FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL KILLED-A NEW FRANKING BULL-BUTILER GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS THE

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.-Gen. Butler assumed the leadership of the Republican side of the House today, in a manner so officious and conspicuous as to leave no room for doubt that his intention is no longer to permit the old party leaders to retain even the shreds of their former authority and prestige, which they have thus far enjoyed this session. He took a hand in the debate on every proposition that up, and in some instances amined bills which members wished to pass, to see whether he would permit their introduction or not. His most conspicuous set of leadership, however, was to rally nearly the whole body of Republicans to smother a resolution talling on the Attorney-General for a statement of the contingent expenses of the Department of Justice. The resolution was offered by Mr. Speer, and Mr. Butler opposed it, professedly on the ground that the information called for was already in the possession of a Committee of the House, which was a transparent dodge, because everybody knew that it was just as safe and secret in the pigeon-holes of the Committee as in those of the Department. It was equally plain that the real motive of his opposition was to prevent any further exposures like the landaulet affair, especially at this time, when elections are soon to come off in New-Hampshire and Connecticut.

Mr. Butler's attitude was not at all to be wondered at, but it was surprising that the Republicans, en masse, should fall into line at his command and vote to kill the resolution. The only exceptions noticed as the members passed through the tellers were Messrs, Kasson, Wilson of Iowa, Williams of Wisconsin, and Woodworth. These gentlemen are apparently the only Republicans who are willing that the House and the public should know how Attorney-General Williams has spent the funds of his Department. Every department of the Government, except that of Justice, is required by law to make an annual report of the disbursement of its contingent fund. If anything was lacking to confirm the suspicion that there is something irregular in the accounts of that Department, it was furnished by Mr. Butler's action to-day, and if the Attorney-General wants to show that this suspicion is unjust he should lose no time in sending his contingent account to the House without waiting for in-

Mr. Butler headed off Mr. Tyner's pre-announced movement to restore to weekly papers their old privilege of free circulation within the counties where they are issued, by introducing a bill and having it read at length, which contained a provision to the same effect, and beside others reënacting the franking privilege for members with limitations, making it available only during the sessions of Congress and for 80 days before and after, and providing a penalty for its use on anything but public documents and letters upon public business. This was referred to the Post-Office Committee. The prospect that it held out of a partial restoration of franking proved fatal to Mr. Typer's bill, which was summarily rejected. The same fate attended a bill offered by Mr. Fort, directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to mail the Agricultural Report, paying the postage, to all persons whose names are furnished by Congressmen. The present attitude of the question is that Mr. Shanks's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Packer bill was defeated is still pending, and will be called up next Thursday, when, if the motien prevails, Mr. Butler will offer his bill as a substitute. Mr. Packer's bill applies only to public documents; Mr. Butler's includes all letters on which Congressmen choose to indorse the words "For public service." Since the confirmation of Simmons the predom-

inating influence of Mr. Butler at the White House and in the Senate and his undisputed leadership of the House is so generally understood and recogn that his office is besieged every evening by a numerous crowd of persons of both sexes who are anxious to obtain his influence to get themselves or their freinds appointments or to secure the passage of bills in which they are interested. It requires the services of two clerks to help attend to this mass of

TREASURY DELAYS AND OMISSIONS.

THE REMAINDER OF THE SANBORN PAPERS TO BE SENT TO THE HOUSE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE THE MISSING LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

|BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day informed members of the Ways and Means Committee that he was having the remainder of the Sanborn papers looked up, and would send all that were omitted, so far as he could learn of any, to the House without any further call from that body. The order given by Secretary Boutwell directing all Collectors and Supervisors to assist Sanborn, Mr. Richardson said he thought was in the book, but it was left out. He had never heard of Secretary Douglass's letter said to be suppressed. The Secretary explained that the name of the Hon. Samuel Hooper was accidentally omitted, having by some means been written on the back of the sheet upon which the names of the stockholders in the Crédit Mobilier were written. This unprinted page Mr. Richardson will now send in.

The following is the letter from Commissioner Douglass which was omitted from the document sent to the House:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1873.

SIR: Referring to Section 1 of the act entitled, "An Act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved May 8, 1872 (17 stat., ch. 170, p. 69), I have to state that I have received a letter, dated Sept. 22, 1873, from J. M. Hedrick, esq., Supervisor of Internal Revenue, calling attention to a copy of a letter of Collector Todd of

St. Paul, Minn., dated Aug. 6 last, addressed to him, in which Collector Todd says:
Dr. O. F. Presbrey was here last week looking up the old assessments against the railroad companies from 1867 to 1872, and found some \$8,000 or \$10,000 due from them to the Government. In answer to my inquiries as to whether these deficiencies should not go on our next "23." I have received the inclosed letter from him, which is submitted for your examination. I cannot conceive how these taxes can be collected at law without as assessment being made by the Commissioners of In-

The copy of the letter referred to in the above copy of Mr. Todd's letter as having been written by Mr.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, under date of July 28, writes me that the manner of collecting the differences found is not by an assessment through the Commissioner's office. The payment must be made by check or draft to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is a guaranty to the payer that the amount gets to the Treasury, &c.

The above letter is not here aliuded to as an official letter of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and I find by inquiry at the Solicitor's office that no copy of such a letter, as an official letter, has been retained. As I un derstand the terms of said section 1 of the act of May 8. 1872, it provides that the persons whom the honorable secretary is authorized to employ upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States, are to be employed to assist the proper efficers of the Government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the and shall be withheld by any person or corporation,

and it had never occurred to me that in cases where such person rendered assistance to a Collector of Internal Revenue in collecting an Internal Revenue tax, or was employed to render such assistance, that the fact of such employment could relieve the proper officers of Internal Revenue from their respective duties in assessing, collecting, or prosecuting for such taxes or penalties.

Section 41 of the act of June 30, 1864, amended, makes it the duty of collectors "to collect all taxes imposed by law, however the same may be designated, and to pros cute for the recovery of any sums which may be forfeited by law, &c. " Section 26 of the same act provides shall give receipts for all sums by them collected," and the third section of the act of March 3, 1865, provides that "the gross amount of all duties, taxes, and revenues received or collected by virtue of the several nets to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, and of any other act or acts that may now or hereafter be in force connected with the internal revenue, shall be paid by the officers, collectors, agents receiving or collecting the same, daily into the Treasury of the United States, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury." In view of the above, I respectfully inquire whether Collecto Todd shall not be instructed to return the amount which has been found to be due under the circumstances stated on his "form 23" to this cittee, in order that the assess ment may be made and the tax duly collected as pro vided. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner. Hen. W. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury.

REFUNDED DUTIES.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY RICHARDSON-THE WAY TAXES ARE REFUNDED-ANOTHER MONTH RE-QUIRED TO PREPARE A DETAILED STATEMENT. [BY THEEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.- The following letter ex-TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1874.

The Hon, E. H. ROBERTS, Committee on Ways and Means

DEAR SIR: Referring to your conversation this more ing, and to your request that I would inform you, as nearly as I am able to at this time, of the amount of money refunded by the Government since March, 1873, in advance of the full and complete answer to the resolutions of the House of Jan. 8, 1974, directing in furnished of the amount of money refunded since March 4, 1873, on account of customs duties and internal taxes previously paid into the Treasury, the names of the persons to whom paid, and the amount to each respectively, and upon what articles the said fund was so made, together with a recital of the reasons for said payments, and the laws under which the payment was made, I have the honor to say that I find from inquiry and examination of the papers now in process of prepar ation in answer to the resolution, that a very large part of the refunds arise in this way :

Importers, when they make their entries at the Cus tom-house, being anxious to withdraw their goods immediately, and without waiting for a careful calculation of the amount of duty actually due, and the reduction of invoices from the foreign money of account in which they are made to United States money, usually make deposits of enough coin to cover with certainty all that they will be obliged to pay on final adjustment, with a margin additional, in order that the Collector may be fully secure. Upon a first adjustment it frequently appears, of course, that they have deposited a much larger amount than was actually due, and this amount is refunded to them, not as an erroneous assessment, but as an over-deposit. The amount of excess of deposits and refunds paid back for the uscal year ending June 30, 1873, was \$3,120,192 99. Of the amount thus paid since March 4, 1873, I cannot find from the returns now in the Department that there has been paid on cases of protest and appeal and on suits more than \$1,429,269 99, with \$393,470 Te interest and costs allowed by the courts in judgments recovered for such refunds and on suits discontinued without judgment, making in all thus paid \$1,822,740 75. As nearly as I am able to estimate, whatever sums may have been paid above that amount must have been paid as exces of deposits. These figures may not be entirely accurate, and when final returns are received from the custom houses throughout the country, as new called for by the Department, the amount may be somewhat increased, but to what extent it is impossible for me to

It is proper to state, however, that the sam specified, \$1.822,740 75, as thus paid includes not only what has been refunded upon protest and appeal, but that which has been recovered with interest and costs upon suits pending in the courts, one of which, after having been twice tried and each time decided against the Government tly, finally determined, was commenced in ent periods since that time. It also includes the amount refunded under the Chicago Relief act on goods in ported and used in the rebuilding of that city, as wel as money refunded under the law authorizing a refund of duties for materials entering into ship-building

passed June 6, 1872.
I am informed that it will require a month's time I am informed that it will be custom-houses in the United States exact details sufficient to answer the resolution completely, but what I have stated will give you a general view of the condition of matters, and the way in which refunds occur. Yours very respectfully.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

GOV. SHEPHERD'S REPLY AND THE DOCUMENTS CALLED FOR SENT TO THE COMMITTEE-ROOM-INACCURATE STATEMENTS MADE IN A GENERAL

PRESS DISPATCH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 2 .- Mr. Boutwell did not appear at the Capitol to-day, and no meeting of the Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the District was therefore called. Early this morning Gov. Shepherd transmitted to the room to be occupied by the Committee a great number of heavy boxes which are said to contain the papers called for by the Committee, and the reply of Gov. Shepherd to the questions submitted by its Chairman As they still remain in the custody of the District authorities until the Committee holds a meeting, no one is allowed to examine any of the papers or to

look over the Governor's statement. The synopsis of this reply, given to the general press reporters and to the local newspapers, has been read to-day with much interest, but it contains very little information that is of any value. For instance, the bonded debt of the old corporations when the present Government went into operation, is given at \$5,520,620, and the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, on Jan. 1, 1874, at \$5,527,850. The absurdity of this statement is apparent when it is remembered that no part of the old indebtedness has been paid off by the present Government except by the issue of new bonds, and that in addition about \$4,500,000 of new bonds have been issued to the Board of Public Works for improvements. The last statement made by the District authorities, in fact, made the bonded

debt almost \$10,000,000. The next assertion, that the cost of the improve ments in the District, done under contract with the Board, has been less than five per cent in excess of the estimated cost, is equally absurd. The estimated cost, as shown by a detailed statement sent by the Board to the District Legislature, when the four million appropriation was saked for, footed up about six millions, of which four millions was to be paid out of the general fund and two millions by assessments. Now the Board admit to have spent on the streets and avenues of the city already \$15,562,685, and how this sum can be counted as exceeding six millions by orly five per cent will puzzle anybody but a

These observations will show that the statement put out by Gov. Shepherd is ex parte and worthless aspirations for the office. Both were backed by strong influences. Mr. Horton, ex-District-Attorney, was supported by Pomeroy, and there were one or two other candidates. The President and Attorney-General have decided on a Mr. Foster, but his opponents have induced the President to withhold his name from the Senate for a few days to see if a more satisfactory man cannot be agreed upon. They say that he has not yet developed sufficient capacity for the important office, he never having held any public position and not being prominent as a lawyer for the law to the province of the processing the based Popularies. so far as conveying any valuable information is con-

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE RIGHT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS TO HOLD OFFICE

Board arithmetician.

ASSERTED BY THE BOUSE

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2, 1874. The inherent right of the disabled soldier and the deceased soldiers' relatives, to hold office in preference to anybody else, was asserted by the House toFOREIGN NEWS.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA. OVER A MILLION OF PEOPLE SAID TO BE STARVING TO

DEATH.

LONDON, Monday, March 2, 1974. A dispatch has been received at the Indian Office from Mr. George Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, giving a most alarming report of the condition of the people in that presidency. He says that fully 1,070,000 persons are starving to death in the districts affected by the famine, and that all the poorer classes are beginning to feel the want of

MEASURES FOR RELIEVING THE DISTRESSED.

On the 16th of February a meeting was held London of the Committee of the Bengal Famine Rebef Fund: The Lord-Mayor presided. A communication having been addressed to the Queen, inquiring whether she would allow this fund to be placed under her immediate patronage, a letter in reply was read at she had contributed \$5,000 for the purposes of the Fund and Iwould therefore readily allow the Fund to be announced as being under her patronage. A list of subscriptions was read, by which it appeared that \$21,610 had already been received, and \$3,500 in addition had been promised.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

REPORTED CARLIST VICTORY NEAR SOMORROSTRO-REPORTED SURRENDER OF BILBAO TO THE CAR-

BATONNE, Monday, March 2, 1874. Five thousand Republicans who were enamped near the village of Somorrostro, 15 miles northwest of Bilbae, were surprised by the Carlists, and a bloody engagement took place, in which 1,000 of the former were killed. The remainder took to flight and were closely pursued by the Royalists. All of them were either captured or drowned in an attempt to cross a river in the way of their retreat.

A dispatch has been received by the Carlist Junta here reporting that Bilbao has surrendered to the Royalists. It is said that one church, several banks, and 17 private houses have been destroyed by the bombardment of the city.

MADRID, Monday, March 2, 1874. Gen. Loma's force will embark at San Sebastian, for Santander, where it will be joined with the troops

under Gen. Moriones. The official reports of the battle on the hights of Stom prostro admit that the Government troops lost 800 in killed and wounded. Subscriptions are raised here for aid to the wounded.

The merchants of this city and the provincial deputations offer the Government men and money. Gen. Pavia to-day reviewed 5,000 troops of the reserve. It is reported that the Archduke of Austria is visiting

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

the camp of Don Carlos incognito.

sieners was concurred in, and the three amount to \$5,697. Mr. Delano decided that in certain cases it was not necessary to submit vouchers to the Commissioners for examination, and in their last report the Commission say that the amount of vouchers submitted since last March for purchases, made largely without advertising, and in none of which the Board were consulted, amounted to \$873,587. The Commissioners complain that if they could act outside the authority of the Interior Department the policy toward the Indians could be carried on with more gratifying results. The Honse Appropriation Committee, or rather a sub-committee, seemed to favor the proposition, and haddecided to frame a bill for this purpose, but Gen. Garfield, the Chairman, did not approve of that course, and the following was adopted by the Committee, being substantially what was recommended by Secretary Delano in his letter to the House of Feb. 5:

That the Board of Indian Commissioners is hereby continued, with all the powers and duties sonferred and imposed by existing laws; these powers and duties shall not be construed as authorizing said board, or any member, or committee thereof, to examine and pass upon the accounts and vonchers of the Indian Bureau at any other place than the City of Washington, nor as compelling such examination, if said board shall not deem it necessary, nor desire to make the same; and all such examination, if said board shall not deem it necessary, nor desire to make the same; and all such examination, if said board shall not deem it necessary, nor desire to make the same; and all such examination with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursements of the appropriations for the Indian service. SALUTES FIRED ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS CONVICTION-SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED BY THE BURSTING OF A CANNON-THE CLAIMANT'S COUNSEL TO APPEAL TO THE

LONDON, Monday, March 2, 1874. Salutes were fired on Saturday in several piaces on the receipt of the news of the verdict in the lichborne case. At Wardour, Wiltshire, a cannon burst, and several persons were killed and wounded.

It is said that if the application of Dr. Kenealy, coun sel for the claimant, for a new trial is refused, he will make an appeal to the House of Lords on behalf of his client. The morning journals approve of the verdict given against the claimant. Some Radical journals, however, deplore the verdict, denounce Chief-Justice Cockburn for unfairness in the conduct of the trial, and quote against him the criticisms of Mr. Caleb Cushing in his recent book on the Geneva arbitration.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND. TWENTY PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED.

LONDON, Monday, March 2, 1874. A dispatch from Blackburn, Lancashire,

whereas the experience of the past month made it reasonably certain that they would be as much as \$288,000,000. The expenditures, Mr. Roberts elaimed, were not as extravagant as had been represented. Deducting the extraordinary appropriation for the navy made under the apprehension of a war with Spain, the expenditures for the portion of the current year already past were over \$2,000,000 less than for the same months of last year; and he included \$12,000,000 set apart for the Sinking Fund and \$6,000,000 paid of the loan of 180s. The receipts of the Treasury for the months of January and February were greater than for the corresponding months last year, which showed a complete recovery from the depression caused by the panie. On the whole, Mr. Roberts was confident that the Treasury could take care of itself without legislation of any kind to increase its resources. There was no need, he argued, of infiation, tax medding, or tariff brings intelligence of a terrible boiler explosion, causing a startling loss of life in that town to day. Twenty persons were instantaneously killed and thirty injured. Many of the wounded are very badly hurt, and it is be

THE BRITISH MINISTRY. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF FURTHER APPOINT-MENTS.

LONDON, Monday, March 2, 1874. The appointments are officially of the Earl of Pembroke to be Under Secretary for the War Department, and of the Earl of Rosslyn to be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA. DEPARTURE OF NEW LEVIES TO THE INSURGENT DIS-

TRICT-REPORTED DEFEAT OF AN INSURGENT HAVANA, March 2 .- A detachment of 300

Volunteers, mobilized since the Captain-General's derees were issued, went to the Cinco-Villas District today for active service in the field. Two thousand more leave to night for Puerto Principe.

The Governor of Sagua la Graude announces the defeat and dispersion of an insurgent force at Muleacita. near Santo Domingo, within two days after its appear-

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA. CONDITION OF THE SUFFERERS-PREPARATIONS FOR

A CORONER'S INQUEST. LONDON, Ont., March 2 .- Mr. Breathwick of London, who was injured in the accident on the Great Western Railway, Saturday, is reported to be sinking fast, and the doctors have no hope of his recovery. Mr. Hay of Toronto is reported worse. The others at Komoka are doing well. Among the injured brought to London, Mr. Robinson of Watford was the most seri Coroner Flock left to day at one o'clock for Komoka to begin the taking of evidence. Among the burned re mains there is a face that is perfectly recognizable as that of one of the unfortunate young ladies. A locket was found on the neck in good preservation. Last night eight coffins left this city for Komoka station. Yesterlay afternoon, in searching among the wreck, a number of gold nuggets were found, supposed to be melted jewelry; also two gold watches, which have been identified. After seven corpses had been identified, severa were still left. Two gentlemen of Petrolia are reported still missing, and they were understood to be on the train. It is hoped, however, that they will soon be

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is reported that the Count de Chambord Rumors of a very bad nature in regard to

the Ashantes expedition were current in London yester-day, but they could be traced to no trustworthy source. M. Ledru Rollin has been elected to the French National Assembly from the Department of Vaucluse to fill a vacancy. He received a majority of 3,000 votes over his opponent.

The Home Rule meeting on Saturday night at Quebec was attended by about 400 persons. Resolutions of sympathy with the Home Rule movement in Ireland were passed and a branch society formed.

his seat until these are all read. The opinions read to-day were not generally of public interest. Justice Field delivered an opinion in Minot agt. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, affirming the constitutionality of the tax imposed by the State of Delaware. Justice Strong delivered an opinion in the case of the Dollar Savings Bank agt. The United States, in which the Court held that all savings banks were obliged to pay internal revenue taxes on their contingent fund, and that action of debt would lie for the recovery of the tax. although the tax had never been assessed. Justice Bradley dissented.

THE KANSAS JUDGESHIP. The bark Grace Darling went ashore on the Scottish coast, near Aberdeen, during the late gales, and became a wreck. The crew took to the rigging, but 15 of them were washed off and drowned before help could be sent. Four men belonging to the life-saving station, who went to the rescue of the wrecked men, also lost their lives by the swamping of their boat. Kansas bas occasioned considerable anxiety among

> CURRENCY INFLATION APPROVED IN INDIANA-POLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2 .- A large number of siness men and manufacturers met to night to express their views on the currency question. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, First, That the recent commercial crisis, while t demonstrated the soundness of our currency and the aith of the public in its value, also demonstrated that is volume was inadequate to the actual and substantial faith of the posterior its volume was inadequate to the actual the demands of legitimate trade.

\*\*Record: That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of Congress, as speedily as practicable, to previde for the increase of the currency commensurate with the demands of the usual business of the country, and to

establish such a system as will accommodate itself to the growth of our commercial, manufacturing, and agri-cultural interests in the fature.

Third: That by spasmodic and untimely efforts at re-sumption of specie payments, the growth of our re-sources will be crippled and the date of real resumption will be correspondingly postponed; and we believe that legislation at this time, looking to such resumption, would be unwise.

would be unwise.

Fourth: That we approve the position of our Senators and Representatives in Congress on the subject embraced in the forceoing resolutions, and arge them to persevere until the ficaucial relief demanded by the North-West is obtained.

ALBANY.

SHORT WORK IN THE SENATE-NEW-YORK CITY TARDI-NESS IN PAYING STATE TAXES-ALBANY NOTES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 ALBANY, March 2 .- The Senate adjourned after a half bour's session this evening, without transacting any business, except the introduction of a few unimportant bills. The Assembly spent some time in discussing a bill in-

troduced by Mr. Hammond of Ontario, and designed to secure an early payment into the State Treasury of New-York City's portion of the State tax. Mr. Alvord said that New-York was always a year behind other portions of the State in the payment of her portion of the tax, and meantime the State had to borrow money, thus putting the rural districts to great expense for interest. Cul. Spencer asked that the bill be referred to the Ju diciary Committee, to give the fluancial officers of New York an opportunity to be heard on it. He read a letter from the Tax Collector, Gen. Mc Makon, stating that the bill contained provisions which were utterly impractica ble, and that with four times the force now employed t would be impossible to comply with the proposed law. In reply to the complaints about the hardship o the rural districts, he reminded members that New-York paid more than half the taxes of the entire State, and that 60 per cent of her personal property was as sessed, whereas the country districts escaped with an assessment of less than 15 per cent. Col. Spencer's motion to recommit was carried, and the Committee was instructed to report back the bill on Friday next. David A. Wells will be heard before the Senate Judici

ary Committee on Thursday next, in favor of the bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. The hearing on the General Railroad Classification bill

has been again adjourned to Tuesday, March 9. Among the arrivals at the Delavan to-night are Judge Morris, Col. A. C. Davis, and Col. E. B. Lansing of Brooklyn; S. H. Wales and D. B. Williamson of the Park Commission, Geo. M. Van Nort, Gen. Cochrane, Henry C. Bowen, M. B. Field, and Jno. Bryan.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION. ALBANY, March 2 .- The Senate Committee on Finance, Senator Wood Chairman, held a meeting this afternoon to investigate the expenditures on the new Capitol building. John Clemishire testified that he entered into a contract with the Capitol Commissioners in 1859 by which they were to pay him fifty cents a day profit on each man employed; that the average for each man's daily wages was not to exceed \$3 50 per day; paid some men as low as \$2 and \$2 75 per day the time was kept on a memorandum-book, and was carried in a gross sum on the ledger weekly. When the memorandum-book was full he threw it away. He had not an account of the names of the mem employed nor the number of days each man worked, sor what each one received. Another meeting will be held to-

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. ASSEMBLY ... ALBANY, March 2, 1874. The following bills were introduced: By Mr. WORTH-To incorporate the Teutonic Savings

By Mr. WORTH—To improve Maspeth-ave., Brooklyn.

By Mr. BENNETT—To improve Maspeth-ave., Brooklyn.

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By Mr. BOSTWICK—Relative to public Instruction. It provides that the regents of the University of the State shall be vested with all the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and be subject to all the responsibilities resting upon that office; they shall appoint a State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the first Tuesday of April in the present year, when the term of the present incumbent shall expire, or on such day as the regents may appoint, not later than the first Tuesday of June next; the Superintendent shall discharge such duties as the regents shall from time to time define, and prescribe and hold his office at the pleasure of the Board. All books, papers, etc., in the office of the Superintendent pertaining to the departments shall be transferred to the regents, who shall from time to time make such by-taws, rules, and regulations for, and appoint such officers for, conducting the affairs of the department as they may deem proper.

Franz Sigel, Register of New-York, in answer to a Franz Sigel, Register of New-York, in answer to a

resolution of the House, reported that the amount of fees during 1873 was \$126,227 96, and that there is an outstanding balance of \$7,235 90, of which a part is unco ectable. He also reports that, of the 64 officers, searchers, clerks, and other employes of the office, 61 were paid out of the fees collected, and the county paid for three-that is for two draughtsmen and one watch man. Among the officers and employes, 15 receive salaries, the others a moiety of the fees. The county pays for repairs of the building, maps, stationery, fuel, ;as, and other incidentals.

THE EDGAR STUART.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CUBAN YACHT-PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT HER GOING TO SEA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, March 2.-The notorious Cuban steam yacht and supposed filibuster, Edgar Stnart, made a trip to-day to the lighthouse at Fort Knoll, mouth of the Patapsco, 14 miles from this city, for the pur pose of testing the new machinery she has recently peen supplied with. Consent was obtained from the Custom-house to do so, provided she did not leave the Patapsco. To prevent such a possibility five custom-house officers were sent aboard, and the revenue cutter Guthrie was stationed at the lighthouse. The Stuart has been furnished with new rigging and cordage, and has been painted on her sides a green color that so closely resembles the tint of the sea as to render the vessel almost indistinguishable at a dis tance. Her present armament consists of two brass boarding swivels, and beside these she carries a plentiful supply of side-arms for the crew. The Cubans aboard to-day in direct and known sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence were Col. Theichor Aguero and his on, Capt. Norton, and the officers of the ship, and José

D. Ramro of this city. The Stuart floated the American colors from her gaff, and carried from her masts the national banner of Cuba, the British flag, and two sets of private colors. Her de parture was witnessed by a number of men from the ad oining wharves and the rigging of neighboring vessels. Among the spectators the report was current and be-lieved that she would evade the Government blockade lieved that she would evade the Government blockade and sail for the Antilles. On arriving at the mouth of the Patapaco she was boarded by the officers on the Guthrie, and ordered to return to this port. In consequence of a break in the machinery, the vessel was so much retarded that eight hours were consumed in the trip of 2 miles. It is thought that to-day's experience demonstrates that the Stuart is not capable of more than 10 knots in rough water.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, March 2 .- The proceedings . were unimportant in both Houses to-night. In the Senate a few small bills were passed. In the Assembly Mr. Jones offered a bill for the division of Essex County, making the City of Newark a separate county. The act to take effect in September. Mr. Fitzgerald offered a somewhat important bill, which provides that no person holding real estate shall be assessed for improvements for any greater amount than the benefits accruing to such prop

erty at the time of assessment for benefits. Mr. Morrow ntroduced a bill compelling parents and guardians to send any child under their charge, between the age of 7 and 13 years, to school at least three months in the year, and providing that no child under 14 years shall be employed by any person to labor during school hours, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day or evening school before or after any labor performed. The bill reducing the Judges of Common Pleas of Passaic County to three, passed the As-

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.-Capt. J. C. G. Lee Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Jef tersonville, Ind., and ordered to relieve Capt. G. W Bradley at Charleston, S. C., who will proceed to Ogden, Utab, and relieve Capt G. A. Hull, Military storekeeper at that place. Capt. Hull will be assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia.

ILLNESS OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE. BUFFALO, March 2 .- Ex-President Millard

LATER.-Ex-President Fillmore's condition has slightly improved. His physicians think that there is a chance of his setting up again.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## SANBORN AND JAYNE.

THE MONUMENTAL THIEVES OF THE AGE." TENSE EXCITEMENT OVER THE REVELATIONS OF THEIR RAIDS UPON MERCHANTS AND THE TREASURY—FURTHER CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE OF THE SANBORN CONSPIRACY - STARTLING STATEMENTS OF JAYNE'S RASCALITY-SOME NEW REVELATIONS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BOOKS-

The publication in THE TRIBUNE vesterday morn ing of the principal facts of the organization and conduct of the great conspiracy of Butler, Sanbern and Richardson to rob the United States Treasury of many millions of taxes due it, caused the most intense excitement yesterday in mercantile, court, internal revenue, and Custom-house circles. An immense edition of THE TRIBUNE was sold, and during the morning the news-stands repeatedly renewed their supply. No other paper in the city contained any reference to the remarkable document which the Secretary of the Treasury has been forced by Congress to print, and hence the whole merca tile and legal public had to apply to THE TRIBUNE for definite information on the subject.

In Brooklyn, where Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderwerken are under indictment, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue, the interest was almost as great as in New-York City itself, where most of the plundering by Sanborn and his confederates has been earried on. United States District-Attorney Tenney and his associates were early engaged in a perusal of the statement, and it was found on inquiry of them that no copy of the report had reached them. Mr. Tenney applied several days ago to the Secretary of the Treasury for a certified copy of the report to be used in evidence at the approaching trial of Sanborn and his confederates, but no copy of any sort has been furnished him, though his solicitations were very urgent.

The officials of the United States District-Attor-

ney's office were very reticent and quiet upon the

subject, as their chief was hopelessly involved in the shameless transactions to rob the public treasury he was set to guard from thieves. The subject was tabooed for this reason; but everywhere the story was read in corners, and whispered conversations between the various sub-officers were carried on. The recent exposures of the Custom-house seizure and compromise business, in which B. G. Jayne was shown in his true colors of a plunderer of the merchants, were commented on at one time only in the same reserved and secret manner, for many of the clerks in the United States Courts understand that the courts and the District-Attorney's office, too, are used for the oppression of the merchants, and that Jayne is as powerful there as he is in the Customhouse. This reticence disappeared after the recurrence of one little incident yesterday. The quiet of the building was disturbed by the appearance there of the ex spy and Special Agent Jayne. Selecting the room of Mr. Betts, the Clerk of the United States District Court, as the place in which to vontilate his wrath, he recited in a loud and angry tone the often-repeated story of his wrongs, which in his opinion, seemed terrible enough "to stir a fever in the blood of age." For some reason or another he insisted on giving his infamous version of the robbery of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and, with gestionlations which rendered it dangerous to stand within reach of his arms, proclaimed that he would yet triumph, and declaring that all of the merchants upon whom he had fastened his clutches were "guilty of defrauding the Government." At this point Mr. Betts called his irate friend's attention to a TRIBUNE reporter who had, some time previously, entered the room unobserved, when, glaring flereely upon him, and raising his voice to an almost ear-splitting pitch, Jayne yelled out, "THE TRIBUNE lies! Since I have been in the service I have kept myself as pure, immaculate, and spotless as any man that God Almighty

ever put on the face of the earth." After this illustration of his modesty, Mr. Jayne took his departure, and his half-suppressed growls could be heard echoing through the halls as he descended the stairs.

Among merchants great indignation was expressed over the revelations of Sanborn's robbery of the Treasury, and everywhere he was coupled with

Jayne, and the two were alluded to as the "monumental thieves of the period."

One was denounced as the "Robber of the Tax

payers," and the other as the "Plunderer of Commerce." Jayne came in for the greatest abuse on Change and in the offices of the merchants, for the reason that he has been the special oppressor of individual merchants, while Sauborn has stelen from the common purse of the country. But the revelations regarding both were the general topic of conversation. The merchants still think, very erroneously, that they are still completely in the power of those men, who, at any time, can seize their books and papers in revenge for what they may have said, and thereby put them to great loss. The fact of Jayne's resignation affords them no sense of security; they say that the Collector cannot afford to dispense with his services, from which he has derived a greater revenue than from all other sources. If popular indignation has compelled the Treasury Department to insist upon his resignation, he will still occupy a back seat in the office and pull the wires secretly which he has long operated openly. Such has been the tyranny exercised by him, that merchants can feel no assurance of safety from his revenge so long as the present laws exist

SANBORN'S ALLIES,

and afford a sphere of action to such men.

Further examination of the mass of teetimony contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury reveals ample evidence of the truth of the story told in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the Sandorn conspiracy. It is clearly established by this docume evidence that the scheme embraced the following per

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON. FREDERICK A. SAWYER. E. C. BANFIELD. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. WILLIAM MeMICHAEL. WILLIAM A. SIMMONS. LUCIEN HAWLEY.

The percentage which each profited by the enerm swindle cannot be definitely shown. There is no proof, for instance, that Mr. Boutwell ever received any part of the robbery in money, and yet the proof is unquee tionable that he gave countenance and aid to the con spirators while at the head of the Treasury which they were deliberately robbing. What political aid he has had in return from Butler others can surmis sfrom the known facts of his career in late years. Few will fall to recall that within a month and a half after signing, as Secretary of the Treasury, the letter of February 3, 1873, which placed the whole machinery of the Internal Revenue Department under (the control of Sanborn, Mr. Boutwell was elected (March 12, 1873) a Senator of the United States from Massachusetts; and in the light of these facts his weak and vacillating opposition to the confirmation of W. A. Simmons (one of the Port of Boston will be better understood

THE CONGRESSIONAL AND TREASURY ALLIANCE. Nothing in the report shows the share either of Sav yer, Butler, Richardson, or Bandeld, but the proof of the organization of the conspiracy by Sawyer and But-ler, by the passage of the amendment to the Appropria-tion act, and the evidence of the aid given the tools, Sanborn, Clark, and others, by Banfield and Richardson is simply overwhelming. Read in the light of the new

developments, the following documents are wonderfully significant: Passed by Butler and Sauger authorizing Sanborn to assist U. S. Collectors.

BECTION 1. From and after the passage of this set the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to employ not more than three persons to serie